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KETTERING
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J. R. N. Lynch'.

ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1963



F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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Kettering Rural District Council

Chairman of the Council :

A. DONOVAN LANE, ESQ., J.P.

Public Health Committee

R. P. ROWNEY, ESQ., (Chairman)

A. DONOVAN LANE, ESQ., J.P. (Vice-Chairman)

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A. H. J. CRICK, ESQ., F.C.C.S.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for :—
Burton Latimer, Corby, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts.
Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS M. W. LANGLEY

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector :

*CHARLES R. STARMER, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

*FRANKLIN H. VALENTINE, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

*Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

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Telephone: Kettering 2473.

Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Kettering Rural District Council.*

May, 1964.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. GEORGE AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District of Kettering for the year 1963. This is my third Report and it includes that of the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector.

Consideration of the Vital Statistics detailed in the following pages do not show any great departure from those recorded last year. The mid-year estimate of the population is 11,720; the number of Live Births is 168 and the number of deaths is given as 142. These figures have been supplied by the Registrar General. There have been no deaths attributable to notifiable Infectious Diseases and there have been no deaths classed to Pregnancy or Childbirth. The Rural District has been free from deaths from this latter cause for sixteen years. Six Infant Deaths are recorded. This number is rather higher than usual and the causes of death are given in the text of the Report.

The Council resolved in November that a weekly collection of refuse should take place throughout the District, with effect from 1st April, 1964.

Following the outbreak of Typhoid Fever in Switzerland early in the year, a notice was inserted in the local newspaper requesting that anybody who was engaged in the preparation or sale of food or drink and who had visited Switzerland recently, should communicate with me. There were no replies following this notice.

In the first six months of the year, four outbreaks of Paratyphoid B. Fever occurred in various parts of the country. Most of these cases were traced to a bakery in which Chinese Bulked Egg Products were known to have been used at the relevant time. The use of this product was therefore checked in bakeries in the District with negative results. I thought it wise, however, that this precaution should be taken as one or two isolated cases of this disease had occurred in another district in the County.

The question of the Fluoridation of Water Supplies was considered by the Council in June and it was resolved that they were not in favour of this measure. The Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board was accordingly notified.

Under Licence granted by the Home Office to the German War Graves Commission, the bodies of five members of the German Armed Forces were exhumed from the Churchyard, Weldon and four bodies from the Churchyard, Cranford St. John by the Commission's Authorities in January, for the purpose of re-interment at the German Military Burial Ground, Cannock Chase, Staffordshire.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is extending its air pollution study to cover the rural parts of the country, and in that connection I approached the Council in September for permission to set up two Sampling Stations within the Rural District. The Council agreed to this and the Stations will be set up at Thorpe Malsor and Geddington respectively. The study will continue for four years and the Northamptonshire County Council has made available a sum of up to £200 to cover the total cost.

Sections C, D and E of the report have as usual been contributed by Mr. C. R. Starmer to whom my thanks are again due for his pleasant co-operation in the year's work.

I would like to thank Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, Medical Referee of the Kettering Crematorium, for the figures which he has supplied relating to Disposal of the Dead.

The Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and my hard working Secretary, Miss Langley, have as always been of the greatest help to me during the year and I now take this opportunity of recording my grateful acknowledgment of this.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,
F. R. N. LYNCH,
Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1959 TO 1963

					1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Area of the Rural District (acres)	...				60,626	60,626	60,626	60,626	60,626
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	...	...	...	...	12,010	12,020	11,620	11,670	11,720
Number of Live Births	...	...			177	146	168	184	168
Legitimate	...	...	...		169	143	164	174	159
Illegitimate	...	...	...		8	3	4	10	9
Birth rate per 1,000 population	...				14.74	12.15	14.46	15.77	14.33
Number of Still Births	...	...			1	1	3	3	5
Legitimate	...	...	...		1	1	2	2	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...		—	—	1	1	1
Still Birth Rate for 1,000 total births					5.62	6.80	17.54	16.04	28.90
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population					0.08	0.08	0.26	0.26	0.43
Number of Deaths	...	...	...		121	106	140	125	142
Death rate per 1,000 population	...				10.07	8.82	12.05	10.71	12.12
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths	...	...			2	3	2	3	6
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	11.30	20.55	11.90	16.30	35.71
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	—	20.55	11.90	10.87	29.76
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis					—	1	2	1	1
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis					—	1	2	—	—
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	...				21	21	25	22	18
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...				—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	...	...			—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...		—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in population, <i>i.e.</i> Increase of Births over Deaths	...				56	40	28	59	26

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,626
			<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>			
Census Population	...		1951	6,208	5,870			12,078
			1961	5,773	5,809			11,582
			Decrease of 496 = 4.1%					
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate 1963)	...							11,720
Number of inhabited houses—1951			...	...	...	...		3,760
			1963	...	...	...	...	3,867
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£541,772
Sum represented by Penny Rate			...	...	...	...	...	£875 - 0 - 0

The District is largely rural in character with increasingly popular residential areas in several of its thirty parishes. The density of population is 0.19 persons per acre, and the housing factor 3.03 persons per house.

Agriculture and ironstone quarrying are the largest industries, and the steel works at Corby, with its associated processes, provide employment for a considerable number of people from the Rural District.

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1963

Live Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	81	78	159
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals						86	82	168
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	14.33
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.13)						...	...	16.20
Still Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals						3	2	5
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...						...	...	28.90
Deaths						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes ...						78	64	142
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	12.12
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.02)						...	...	12.36
Deaths from certain specified causes						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cardio-vascular disease (all forms) ...						25	30	55
Malignant Neoplasms (all forms) ...						8	10	18
Accidents and violence ...						8	2	10
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...						—	—	—
Deaths from Maternal Causes						—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births ...						—	—	—
						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)						4	2	6
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...						...	...	35.71
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	37.74
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	...
						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)						4	1	5
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...						...	...	29.76

Classification of Causes of Death during 1963

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	7	10	17
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	14	10	24
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	11	18	29
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	9	—	9
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					...	78	64	142

Comments on Vital Statistics

1. **Population.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population 1963, was 11,720. This figure represents an increase in population of 50 since the mid-year estimate for 1962 was made.
2. **Births.**—There were 168 live births in 1963, which is a decrease of 16 in the number of live births registered in the previous year. This gives a crude birth rate of 14.33 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for 1962 was 15.77. This rate standardised on the basis of the age and sex composition of the population, gives an adjusted rate of 16.20. The adjusted, or corrected birth rate is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a figure known as the Comparability Factor. This factor is supplied by the Registrar General and its value for Kettering Rural District is 1.13. The adjusted birth rate of 16.20 compares with the rate of 17.50 for 1962 and the provisional crude rate for England and Wales of 18.2.
3. **Deaths.**—There were 142 deaths from all causes in 1963. The figure for last year was 125 and the corresponding crude death rates are 12.12 and 10.71 per 1,000 population. In the same way as described in the case of 2. Births, above, the death rate is standardised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value in the Rural District is 1.02 and the adjusted death rate, corrected by means of this calculation, is found to be 12.36. The current rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 12.2. The chief causes of death are Heart Disease, Cancer and Cerebral Apoplexy, in that order. Reference to page 9 will show that deaths classed to violence (33, 34 and 35) also constitute an important cause. There are 10 deaths classed to this cause, showing an increase of 4 on the previous year.
4. **Disposal of the Dead.**—Of the 142 deaths during the year, 62 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 43.66.
5. **Infant Mortality.**—There were 6 deaths of infants under one year of age. The infant mortality rate works out at 35.71 per 1,000 live births. The rate in 1962 was 16.30. The corresponding infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 20.9. The Neonatal rate, 29.76 per 1,000 live births, compares with 10.87 in 1962 and the National Rate of 14.2. I append details of the causes and other particulars concerning these deaths.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>	
1 hour	F	Anencephaly.	
1 day	M	Atelectasis.	
1 day	M	Atelectasis. Prematurity	} Twins
2 days	M	Atelectasis. Prematurity	
2 days	M	Atelectasis. Prematurity.	
2 months	F	Congestive Cardiac Failure. Congenital Heart Disease.	

6. **Still Births.**—There were 5 still births registered in the District; this gives a still birth rate of 28.90 per total births. The rate for England and Wales is 17.3. I append particulars of these deaths:—

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
F	Macerated Foetus (cause not known).
M	Macerated Foetus. Hypertension.
F	Erythroblastosis Foetalis. Rheusus incompatability.
M	Anencephalus. P.M.
M	Encephalocele. Hypertension (existing before pregnancy).

7. **Maternal Mortality.**—There were no deaths classed to pregnancy and childbirth in 1963. This satisfactory state has remained the same since 1948.

STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS 1940-1963

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Mid-Year Population</i>	<i>Registered Live Births</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Population Kettering R.D.</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Population England & Wales</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Deaths</i>
1940	11260	169	15.00	14.6	3	17.75	2
1941	11680	160	13.69	14.2	7	43.75	—
1942	11290	203	17.98	15.8	8	39.30	—
1943	10930	204	18.66	16.5	5	24.50	—
1944	10850	221	20.36	17.6	9	40.72	1
1945	10690	233	21.79	16.1	13	55.79	—
1946	10960	208	18.97	19.1	3	14.42	—
1947	11160	218	19.53	20.5	14	64.22	1
1948	11720	206	17.57	17.9	5	19.41	1
1949	11980	216	18.03	16.7	4	18.51	—
1950	11980	206	17.19	15.8	7	33.98	—
1951	12190	188	15.42	15.5	6	31.91	—
1952	11940	194	16.25	15.3	6	30.93	—
1953	12050	205	17.01	15.5	8	39.02	—
1954	11970	176	14.70	15.2	2	11.36	—
1955	11970	173	14.45	15.0	3	17.34	—
1956	12020	175	14.56	15.7	3	17.14	—
1957	12020	170	14.14	16.1	3	17.65	—
1958	12020	162	13.48	16.4	3	18.52	—
1959	12010	177	14.74	16.5	2	11.30	—
1960	12020	146	12.15	17.1	3	20.55	—
1961	11620	168	14.46	17.4	2	11.90	—
1962	11670	184	15.77	18.0	3	16.30	—
1963	11720	168	14.33	18.2	6	35.71	—

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Rural District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liason between County Council services and District Council services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Laboratory Facilities.—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases.

During the year, 18 faeces specimens were examined, and I appreciate the help and guidance that Dr. Hoyle and Dr. Voss are always willing to give.

Ambulance Service.—This is one of the services for which the County Council are responsible, and the area is adequately covered. Radio-controlled ambulances are stationed at Corby and Kettering.

Domiciliary Services.—These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own homes, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

Child Welfare Centres.—A County Council Welfare Clinic is held monthly in the following parishes. A Medical Officer attends each session :—

Broughton—3rd Monday

Gretton—2nd Friday

Geddington—1st Tuesday.

Weldon—1st Monday.

Towards the end of 1962, the County Health Department initiated a scheme by which a Mobile Clinic could visit outlying villages in the Rural District. There are thirty parishes in the District and in many of the smaller villages the numbers of mothers and children does not justify the renting of premises for a Child Welfare Centre. It is now possible for three or four of these smaller villages to be visited in one afternoon and in this way a much better service is being provided. The villages which have so far benefited by monthly visits of the Mobile Clinic are:- Braybrooke, Cranford, Grafton Underwood, Little Oakley, Harrington, Loddington, Pytchley, Rushton and Stanion.

In addition, Welfare Foods, (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice etc.) can be obtained at twelve other centres throughout the Rural District and appropriate details can be obtained from the Health Visitors.

Immunisation and Vaccination.—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—

(a) *Tuberculosis*—X-ray Department, St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering and Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Corby.

(b) *Venereal Diseases*.—St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

Clinics are held weekly and treatment is provided by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.—This Act gives Local Authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

Visits were made in this connection during the year but no formal action, to invoke the provisions of this Section of the Act, was taken.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supplies.—The Kettering Rural District Council is one of the constituent authorities forming the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board and the whole of the area of the Rural District is served by this Water Board, with the exception of one village, namely Great Oakley. In the case of this village, a private mains supply is provided and maintained by the Great Oakley Estate the source of which is from a well in the Parish. Bacteriological reports on samples taken from this supply during the year yielded satisfactory results and an adequate supply has been maintained throughout the year.

Despite a very difficult year generally throughout the county from the supply point of view, the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board was able to maintain a full supply throughout the year. The only restriction introduced was a ban on the use of hose pipes for gardening and car washing purposes. The consumption of water per head of population continues to rise and provision of sewerage schemes in the villages, with the consequent improvement of large numbers of houses by the provision of bathrooms and hot water supplies, is no doubt a large contributory factor to this in the Rural District.

Throughout the year the water supplies over the whole District were maintained in a very satisfactory condition with regard to quality. Routine bacteriological and chemical sampling of the water supplies, which are mainly from Pitsford Reservoir, are carried out by the Water Board.

With regard to the natural Fluoride content of the water supplied in the District, recent information from the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board shows that at the last determination of the Fluoride content it was found to be 0.3 parts per million parts of water.

The following table gives detailed information concerning the water supply position in each parish in the District at the end of 1963:—

WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	Estimated Population :	Total No. of Houses in Parish	No. of Houses obtaining water from piped supplies	No. of Houses obtaining water from private and public wells
Ashley	196	68	61	7
Brampton Ash ...	139	48	43	5
Braybrooke ...	242	95	90	5
Broughton	1571	551	542	9
Cottingham	657	236	229	7
Cranford	465	182	180	2
Cransley	289	101	99	2
Dingley	85	37	35	2
East Carlton ...	237	71	70	1
Geddington	1370	478	475	3
Grafton Underwood	131	49	49	—
Gretton	893	302	300	2
Harrington	144	53	53	—
Loddington	387	110	106	4
Middleton	228	81	80	1
Newton	96	33	33	—
Oakley	235	83	82	1
Orton	62	22	22	—
Pytchley	484	180	179	1
Rockingham	135	56	56	—
Rushton	412	157	152	5
Stanion	602	214	208	6
Stoke Albany ...	292	100	99	1
Sutton Bassett ...	59	26	24	2
Thorpe Malsor ...	147	45	45	—
Warkton	141	54	54	—
Weekley	164	62	62	—
Weldon	1305	453	453	—
Weston-by-Welland	91	43	41	2
Wilbarston	461	163	159	4
TOTALS	11,720	4,153	4,081	72

Drainage and Sewerage.—The following table shows the position, at the end of 1963, of the various villages in the District in so far as sewerage schemes are concerned.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Total No. of Houses</i>	<i>Sewerage Scheme Completed</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Braybrooke ...	242	95	1955	Further extension to the sewers completed in 1959.
Broughton ...	1571	551	1950	New sewage disposal works.
Geddington ...	1370	478	1953	
Grafton Underwood ...	131	49	1956	
Gretton ...	893	302	1950	
Loddington ...	387	110	1957	
Pytchley ...	484	180	1910	Scheme being prepared for modification of disposal works.
Rockingham ...	135	56	1956	
Rushton ...	412	157	1956	Extension of sewers to Rush-ton Hall completed 1958.
Weldon ...	1305	453	1952	
Cransley ...	289	101	1959	
Newton ...	96	33	1958	This scheme was an extension to the Geddington Scheme.
Cottingham, Middleton and East Carlton ...	1122	388	1960	
Cranford ...	465	182	1963	
Harrington ...	144	53	—	Scheme commenced at end of year
Stanion ...	602	214	1961	
Stoke Albany and Wilbarston	753	263	—	Scheme commenced June 1962 and proceeding
Ashley ...	196	68	—	} Joint scheme.
Sutton Bassett ...	59	26	—	
Weston-by-Welland ...	91	43	—	
Brampton Ash ...	139	48	—	Scheme deferred.
Dingley ...	85	37	—	No scheme prepared.
Thorpe Malsor	147	45	—	Village served, disposal works require reconstruction.
Gt. & Lt. Oakley	235	83	—	Scheme prepared deferred.
Warkton ...	141	54	—	No scheme prepared.
Weekley ...	164	62	—	No scheme prepared.

Satisfactory progress is still being maintained by the Council in the provision of main drainage schemes throughout the whole District. The few remaining villages still to be dealt with are all very small and in each of these villages the majority of the houses have been improved and private septic tank systems of drainage provided.

The sewerage scheme for the village of Cranford, commenced in 1961, was completed in the early part of the year and brought into operation. This scheme, which was designed to receive the effluents from several farms in the village, was provided with re-circulating equipment in order to deal with the farm effluent problem.

Approval was obtained for the sewerage scheme at Harrington and the contractors commenced in the month of December, 1963.

The joint scheme for the villages of Stoke Albany and Wilbarston, which had been commenced in June 1962, proceeded during the year. Considerable delay was caused by the abnormal winter which delayed the completion of this contract and which should now be completed in the early part of 1964.

After experiencing some considerable delay, due to difficulties involving the purchase of the sewage disposal works' site, the joint scheme for the villages of Sutton Bassett, Weston-by-Welland and Ashley was carried a stage further and it is anticipated that this scheme will go forward later in the coming year.

After several consultations with representative bodies of farmers in the area, the Council agreed on a scale of charges to be made for the reception and treatment of farm effluents, as required by the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1961, which classified a farm effluent as a "trade-waste". The scale is based on the number of cattle involved and is related to the estimated volume of discharge to the sewers per head of stock. This scale of charges is due to be brought into effect as from the 1st April next year.

Despite very difficult conditions during the prolonged Arctic winter of 1963, the various disposal works throughout the District continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year. Routine sampling of the effluents of the various works was carried out by the Nene River Board to ensure that the effluents are maintained at a level within the Royal Commission Standard. Some difficulty is experienced, however, in endeavouring to maintain this standard of effluent from works which receive farm effluents.

Due to the large number and scattered positions of disposal works throughout the District, mobile maintenance teams are employed who visit each of the works on a fixed schedule.

The Council also operate a special vehicle for the emptying of septic tanks throughout the District. This service is a free service to domestic properties once per year, and thereafter, for any additional service within the twelve months, a nominal charge is made.

Nightsoil Collection.—The number of pail closets in use has been drastically reduced in the past few years by reason of the installation of main drainage schemes. There is, however, a small number still in use in those few villages still to be sewered. The Council operate a weekly collection of

nightsoil from all such premises, the work being carried out by a private firm under contract to the Council. Disposal of the nightsoil is achieved by emptying into sewage disposal works within the area. The number of pails still remaining in use at the end of 1963 was 97.

Household Refuse.—At the present time the collection of household refuse is carried out by the Council throughout the whole District on a fortnightly schedule, and the service was maintained satisfactorily throughout the year. Towards the end of the year, the Council decided to improve the service by collecting the bins from the houses, which hitherto had been brought forward to the fronts of the properties by the occupiers. This change was brought into operation at the beginning of November and for which purpose an additional man was required on each team. The work is now carried out by two teams each comprising a driver and three loaders. During the year the two refuse collecting vehicles of the side-loading type were replaced by two ‘S & D’ fore and aft tipping type 18 cubic yard vehicles. These vehicles have proved to be most effective for this work and, by reason of the compacting of the refuse by the forwarding tipping action, are enabled to carry much larger loads than the type of vehicle previously used.

All refuse collected is disposed of by tipping into disused quarries within the area and four such tips are at present in use in various parts of the District. All these tips are kept under surveillance by the Council’s Rodent Operator and regular treatments are carried out in order to keep the tips free from vermin and insect infestations.

During the year the Council gave further consideration to the question of introducing a weekly collection of refuse in place of the present fortnightly collection. The demand for such an improved collection came mainly from the larger villages in the District. After fully considering the matter, the Council resolved that a weekly collection of refuse throughout the whole District should be brought into effect as from the beginning of the next financial year, that is from 1st April, 1964.

Moveable Dwellings.—A total of thirty caravans are licensed on eleven different sites in various parts of the District.

The Council have recognised the need for a properly established caravan site within the District, on which full amenities can be provided for this type of dweller, and to this end have entered into negotiations for the leasing of such a site off the Oundle Road at Weldon, and it is anticipated that this site will be made available during the coming year. It is then hoped to be able to collect all the various caravans from the different sites in the District on to the one properly controlled site under supervision.

Verminous Premises and Insect Infestation.—During the year no case of verminous premises arose. The following infestations of insects occurred and in each case were effectively dealt with by treating with insecticidal sprays:—

Ant Infestation	...	...	...	...	10
Cricket Infestation	...	...	...	...	7
Cluster Fly, or House Fly	...	...	...	...	9
Silver Fish	...	...	...	...	5

Factories Act, 1961.—There is a total of 69 factories in the District to which 42 visits for routine inspection were made during the year. The number of outworkers living in the Rural District is 19, all of whom are engaged in the making of wearing apparel.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 are to be found at the end of the Report.

Disinfections.—Throughout the year 12 visits were made to homes in which cases of infectious diseases of various types had occurred, and subsequent disinfections were carried out in two cases.

Rodent Control.—The Council employ a Rodent Operator whose duties comprise the investigation of any rodent infestations and the carrying out of any necessary subsequent treatments of any infested premises.

In addition, routine treatments against rat infestations were continued at all the Council’s Sewage Disposal Works and Refuse Tips throughout the District, and also the sewers in the various villages were systematically treated.

The following table gives a summary of the work carried out during the year.

Type of Premises	No. of Premises Inspected	Degree of Infestation		Treat-ments	Estimated No. of Vermin destroyed
		Heavy	Minor		
Dwelling Houses	723	—	462	852	1527
Council’s Refuse Tips, & Sewage Works, etc. ...	22	—	14	32	162
Business Premises	52	—	11	—	—
Agricultural Premises	47	—	16	—	—

SECTION D.

Housing

The Council's building programme for the year 1963 was exclusively concerned with the building of old persons' bungalows, together with the rehousing of people from unfit houses. No building of houses for ordinary needs was undertaken, due in the main to the very high costs involved at the present time. The Council is, however, anxious to give the opportunity to elderly couples, at present living in larger Council houses, of moving into the smaller old persons' bungalows in order to make the larger houses available for younger families. It is hoped that many more such people will avail themselves of this opportunity as it arises in the future.

During the year building was commenced on the erection of 31 old persons' bungalows of the two bedroom type on the following sites:—
Broughton 16, Gretton 8, Pytchley 7.

The following table gives a summary of the number of Council houses in the various villages at the end of 1963, and shows, in addition, the houses which had been commenced but were still under construction at the end of the year.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Pre-War Houses</i>	<i>Post-War Houses Completed</i>	<i>Completed 1963</i>	<i>Under Construction at 31-12-63</i>
Ashley	4	11	—	—
Brampton Ash	2	—	—	—
Braybrooke	14	25	—	—
Broughton	71	122	4	16
Cottingham and Middleton ...	26	104	2	—
Cranford	6	37	—	—
Cransley	10	26	2	2
Dingley	—	4	—	—
East Carlton	—	2	—	—
Geddington	35	106	—	—
Grafton Underwood	—	—	—	—
Gretton	32	71	—	8
Harrington	—	8	—	—
Loddington	4	37	—	—
Newton	—	—	—	—
Oakley	—	—	—	—
Orton	—	2	—	—
Pytchley	22	55	—	7
Rockingham	—	6	—	—
Rushton	—	28	2	—
Stanion	—	32	—	—
Stoke Albany	12	18	—	—
Sutton Bassett	6	—	—	—
Thorpe Malsor	—	14	—	—
Warkton	—	—	—	—
Weekley	—	—	—	—
Weldon	7	99	—	—
Weston-by-Welland	6	6	—	—
Wilbarston	26	23	—	—
TOTALS	283	836	10	33

In addition to the building by the Local Authority, 38 private houses were erected and occupied, and a further 28 were in course of erection at the end of the year.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACTS, 1954 and 1957

Slum Clearance.—During the year a further 10 bungalows were completed and occupied in the main by persons from unfit houses. The unfit properties were all dealt with under the provisions of Sections 17 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957 and during the year a total of 23 unfit houses were demolished as a result of such action in this and previous years.

By the end of the year, the Council had approved further building schemes for old persons' bungalows, as follows:—

Wilbarston	...	...	...	6
Weston-by-Welland	...	...	...	6
Thorpe Malsor	...	...	...	4

Public Health and Housing Acts.—The following table gives details of routine work carried out during the year under these Acts, for the purpose of rectifying defects and dealing with houses found to be unfit for human habitation.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

(a)	(1)	Number of houses inspected for defects	...	...	186
	(2)	Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	212
(b)	(1)	Number of houses found to have minor defects and dealt with under the Public Health Acts	...	...	82
	(2)	Number of houses where minor defects were remedied			71

2. Action under Statutory Powers:—

(a)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts, 1936 etc.				
	(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	1
	(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after serving notices	...	...	1

3. (a) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which defects were remedied after serving notices	...	...	...	—

(b) Proceedings under Sections 16 or 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1)	Number of individual houses found to be unfit for human habitation upon which orders were served	...	15
(2)	Number of houses included in Clearance Areas	...	—
(3)	Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Clearance Orders and Demolition Orders	...	23
(4)	Number of houses rendered fit following service of statutory notice	...	14

A summary of the defects throughout the District remedied during the year is as follows:—

Drains relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	42
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	17
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	...				60
Ventilation and Soil Pipes provided or repaired	...				8
Pail Closets converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...		35
W.C. compartments repaired	...	...	...		9
Septic Tanks and Cesspools repaired	...	...	...		1
Wells and Pumps repaired	...	...	...	...	—
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	37
Rain-water guttering repaired	...	...	...		30
Dampness in walls remedied	...	...	...		42
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...		37
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...		21
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	43
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...		3
Handrails provided to staircases	...	...	...		5
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Ventilation to pantries provided	...	...	...		3
Paving repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	12
Washing coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	—
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	38
Internal water service provided	...	...	...		7
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	31

Improvement Grants.—Grants for the improvement of houses within the terms of the Housing Acts, 1954 and 1957 were made freely available by the Council throughout the year.

The general effect of improvement grants is now becoming much more apparent and in some villages, where only a short time ago a bathroom and hot water supply were quite an exception, they are now commonplace, even in the older types of cottages.

Every facility and encouragement is given to owners of properties, worthy of improvement to avail themselves of an improvement grant. It is, however, a fact that some owners will require more than this in order to achieve the improvement of their houses, and it may well be that some form of compulsion in this direction would be a useful power for the local authority.

During the year 44 applications for “Discretionary Grants”, which involved 55 dwellings, were approved by the Council. These grants involved a total of £13,191. In addition, 28 applications for “Standard Grants” were also approved.

The work of bringing their pre-war Council Houses up to modern standards was continued by the Council and contracts were let involving the last 72 such houses during the year. When this work is completed, every house owned by the Council will have been brought up to the standards required by the Housing Acts, 1954 and 1957, which is a very worthwhile achievement on the part of the Council.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply.—The following table gives a summary of the licences and registrations granted by the Council, during the year, under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1960:—

Registered Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	9
Registered Dairies	...	...	...	9
Licensed Pasteurisers	...	...	...	3
Licensed Pasteurised Dealers	...	...	...	9
Licensed Tuberculin Tested Dealers	...	...	...	6
Licensed Sterilized Dealers	...	...	...	6

All supplies of milk sold by registered dairymen are designated supplies.

All the premises at which milk pasteurisation is carried on were regularly inspected throughout the year. In one case where the premises had earlier been declared unsatisfactory, a completely new dairy building was erected and brought into operation during the year.

During the year, 22 samples of milk were obtained and subjected to the Aschaffenberg Test and Methylene Blue Test at the Ministry of Health's Public Health Laboratory at Northampton. The results of these tests in all cases were found to be satisfactory.

Meat Inspection.—Three private slaughterhouses were in use throughout the year. The standard maintained in each of the three slaughterhouses now in use is exceedingly good and the high degree of co-operation experienced with the butchers involved is most encouraging.

The effort to secure 100% inspection of all animals killed is still being maintained, as the figures in the ensuing table will show. The marked absence of Tuberculosis continues to be a very pleasing aspect of meat inspection today when compared with conditions of pre-war days.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	433	1	18	1633	656	—
Number inspected	426	1	18	1542	648	—
All Diseases except Tu- berculosis & Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned.	—	—	—	4	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	80	—	—	25	51	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	18.47%	—	—	1.16%	8.23%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	4	—	—	—	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tu- berculosis	0.92%	—	—	—	0.91%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseased Meat Condemned

Tuberculosis	150 lbs.
Other Diseases	1,416 lbs.

Registration of Food Preparing Premises.—All premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 as food preparing premises were visited to ensure that conditions continued to satisfy the requirements of the Act. The number of premises registered at the end of the year is as follows:—

Storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream	48
Manufacture of sausage or potted preserved foods	6

Bakehouses.—There are seven bakehouses in use in the various parishes of the District. All these bakehouses were visited regularly and were found to be kept in a satisfactory manner. At one bakehouse work is proceeding upon alterations under a new owner.

Fried Fish Shops.—Regular visits were made to the one fried fish shop in the District at Broughton, and this was found to be kept in a satisfactory condition at all times.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases

There was little infectious disease during the year. In the following table the number of cases of each disease, other than Tuberculosis, is given:—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number</i>
Measles	48
Pneumonia	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	3
Whooping Cough	2
Infectious Hepatitis	2
	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	61
	<hr/>

Measles.—The largest number of notifications was in respect of Measles. There were 48 cases compared with 78 cases in 1962. There were no fatalities and no cases required admission to hospital.

Diphtheria.—Again, there have been no cases of Diphtheria in the District. The herd immunity of the population, therefore, remains satisfactory and this has been the case for eighteen years. This high level of immunity is achieved by the routine immunisation of children under one year of age, either by the Family Doctors or through the County Health Department's Clinics. Immunisation against Diphtheria is at the present time usually given in combination with Whooping Cough and Tetanus Vaccine.

Pneumonia.—Six cases were notified in 1963. One case required admission to hospital, but none of these cases died.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified. All three cases recovered rapidly and there were no ill effects.

Whooping Cough.—Only two cases of Whooping Cough were reported during the year.

Infectious Hepatitis.—Two cases occurred during the year and both made a satisfactory recovery.

Poliomyelitis.—There were no cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and I feel that this satisfactory position is being maintained by the excellent response to the offer of immunisation for children and young people. This can again be carried out either by the Family Doctors or at the County Health Department's Clinics. The type of vaccine used is Sabin and this is given by mouth on a lump of sugar or in syrup. This mode of administration is much appreciated by the parents of young children as the number of routine injections that the child should receive is in this way reduced.

Smallpox.—There were no cases during the year.

Thirty-nine Certificates of Vaccination were authenticated, in order to comply with the International Sanitary Regulations, for people who were travelling abroad.

Tuberculosis.—There were five names added to my Register during the year. Two of these were in respect of persons already under treatment who had come to take up residence in the Rural District. Six names have been removed from the Register, being now healed, and three because of transfer to other areas. Two patients on the Tuberculosis Register died from causes not related to Tuberculosis. There was one death from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis; this person had not been notified. The following table shows the number of known cases of Tuberculosis in the District as at 31st December, 1963:—

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory	9	6	15
Non-Respiratory	3	7	10
Total	12	13	25

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—Under these regulations, the Council is empowered to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade; no action was taken during the year.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1963

Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages to Hospital	Removed Deaths Age Unknown
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	6	1
Infectious Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Measles	—	4	4	4	5	8	22	2	1	2	—	—	48	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
TOTALS	—	4	4	4	5	9	26	3	1	6	3	—	61	4

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1963

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Pneumonia	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6
Infectious Hepatitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	6	1	2	13	13	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	48
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
TOTALS	8	2	3	13	14	8	7	1	2	1	—	2	61

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1963

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	—	1 *	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 +	—	—	—	1 *	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	1

* Inward Transfers

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	8	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	30	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	4	4	1	—
TOTAL	69	42	2	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
		Reme- died (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. ...	19	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	19	—	—	—	—	—

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